



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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**MCI Communications Services, Inc.  
d/b/a Verizon Business  
Oxford County  
Andover, Maine  
A-51-71-O-R (SM)**

**Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
Air Emission License  
Renewal**

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

After review of the air emissions license renewal application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (M.R.S.A.), §344 and §590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

**I. REGISTRATION**

A. Introduction

MCI Communications Services, Inc d/b/a Verizon Business (MCI) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their telecommunications facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 494 Roxbury Pond Road in Andover, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

**Boilers**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</b>	<b>Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)</b>	<b>Fuel Type, % sulfur</b>	<b>Date of Install.</b>	<b>Stack No.</b>
Boiler #1	2.6	18.6	Distillate, 0.0015% S	1999	1
Boiler #2	2.6	18.6	Distillate, 0.0015% S	1999	2

**Generators**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Power Output (KW)</b>	<b>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</b>	<b>Fuel Type, % sulfur</b>	<b>Date of Install.</b>	<b>Stack No.</b>
Generator #1	2000	132	Distillate, 0.0015% S	1999	1
Generator #2	2000	132	Distillate, 0.0015% S	1999	2

AUGUSTA  
17 STATE HOUSE STATION  
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312 CANCO ROAD  
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PRESQUE ISLE  
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769  
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**Storage Tanks \***

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Storage Capacity (Gallons)</u>	<u>Storage Material</u>	<u>Date of Installation</u>
Tank #1	25,000	Distillate Fuel	1993
Tank #2 **	650	Distillate Fuel	2000
Tank #3 **	650	Distillate Fuel	2000
Tank #4 **	200	Distillate Fuel	1979

\* The storage tanks were not previously put on the license, however they have been on site since their respective installation dates. [06-096 CMR 115]

\*\* Storage Tanks #2, #3, and #4 are considered insignificant activities due to their storage capacities and are mentioned for inventory purposes only. [06-096 CMR 115]

C. Application Classification

The application for MCI does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Emission factors have been updated to reflect the most current values resulting in modified licensed emissions. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 115 (as amended). With the annual fuel limit on the boilers and the operating hours restriction on the emergency generators, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for both criteria pollutants and hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is therefore considered a synthetic minor and an area source of HAP.

**II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)**

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Boilers #1 and #2

MCI operates two boilers, designated Boilers #1 and #2. The boilers were installed in 1999 and each have a heat input capacity of 2.6 MMBtu/hour. The boilers fire distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% sulfur by weight, which is drawn from a common tank which is shared with the emergency generators. Boilers #1 and #2 each exhaust to their own respective stack.

Due to their size, Boilers #1 and #2 are not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1 and #2 were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> – 2 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- SO<sub>2</sub> – Combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 20 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.34 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1 and #2 are the following:

<u>Units</u>	<u>PM</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.37	0.09	0.01
Boiler #2	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.37	0.09	0.01

Visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3-hour period.

MCI shall be limited to firing no more than a combined 50,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel in Boilers #1 and #2, with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight, based on a calendar year.

2. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use on a calendar year basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel.

3. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ

Boilers #1 and #2 are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ). The units are considered existing oil boilers.

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Department has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by EPA, however MCI is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website:  
<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due by January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program should have been implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted every five (5) years as specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include

the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

(b) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:

1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

(c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status should have been submitted to the EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups through their electronic reporting system. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of

notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

C. Generators #1 and #2

MCI operates two emergency generators, designated Generators #1 and #2. The emergency generators are each rated at 18.08 MMBtu/hr (2000 kW power output) and fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight. The generators were installed in 1999.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Generators #1 and #2 are based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> - 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO<sub>2</sub> - Combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
- NO<sub>x</sub> - 3.2 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
- CO - 0.85 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.09 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
- Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for Generators #1 and #2 are the following:

<u>Units</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Generator #2	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

<u>Units</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Generator #1	2.17	2.17	0.03	57.86	15.37	1.63
Generator #2	2.17	2.17	0.03	57.86	15.37	1.63

Visible emissions from each of the emergency generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. Each emergency generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, MCI shall keep records of the total hours of operation and the hours of emergency operation for each generator.

Emergency generators are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Emergency generators are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

2. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is not applicable to the emergency generators listed above. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source. However, they are considered exempt from the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ since they are categorized as commercial emergency engines and they do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

Operation of emergency generators such that each exceeds 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), would cause the generator(s) to be subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, and require compliance with all applicable requirements.

D. Fuel Storage Tanks

MCI has one fuel storage tank, as identified in the following table, which has a capacity greater than the licensing threshold level of 10,000 gallons. Tank #1 is an underground storage tank equipped with a tank monitoring system manufactured by Veeder Root.

<u>Tank</u>	<u>Capacity (gallons)</u>	<u>Material Stored</u>	<u>Tank Type</u>	<u>Tank Size (height x diameter)</u>	<u>Construction Material</u>	<u>Install. Year</u>
Tank #1	25,000 (94.64 m <sup>3</sup> )	Distillate Fuel	Fixed	47 feet x 10 feet	Fiberglass	1993

1. NSPS: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb

Federal regulation NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984*, applies to such storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>); thus, Tank #1 is subject to this Subpart. [40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, §60.110b(a)]

Because the fuel stored in this tank has a true vapor pressure less than the values identified in this Subpart that require monitoring or controls, the only applicable requirements from Subpart Kb are the following:

- a. MCI shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel for the life of the vessel. [40 CFR §60.116b (a) and (b)]
- b. Because Tank #1 has a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m<sup>3</sup> but less than 151 m<sup>3</sup> storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kilopascals (kPa),\* MCI shall notify the Administrator within 30 days if the material stored in the tank changes such that the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid stored in Tank #1 exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range, triggering applicability of additional requirements under this Subpart. [40 CFR §60.116b (d)]

\* According to EPA's AP-42, Table 7.1-2 (11/06), distillate fuel oil has a maximum true vapor pressure ranging from 0.022 kPa @ 40 °F to 0.1517 kPa @ 100 °F, well below the threshold values of this Subpart.

2. Maine Rule 06-096 CMR 111, *Petroleum Liquid Storage Vapor Control*

There are no petroleum liquid storage tanks at MCI subject to this rule, since the minimum tank size threshold for applicability is 39,000 gallons. [06-096 CMR 111 (1)(B) and (C)]



E. Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour.

F. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period.

G. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

MCI shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year. The tons per year limits were calculated based on 50,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel in Boilers #1 and #2 and an operation for 100 hours per year for each emergency generator:

**Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility**

**Tons/year**

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	<b>PM</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>VOC</b>
Boilers #1 and #2	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.50	0.13	0.01
Generator #1	0.11	0.11	0.01	2.89	0.77	0.08
Generator #2	0.11	0.11	0.01	2.89	0.77	0.08
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through 'Tailoring' revisions made to EPA's *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended), are the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Based on the MCI's fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, MCI is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

### III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source shall be determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 CMR 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

<b><u>Pollutant</u></b>	<b><u>Tons/Year</u></b>
PM <sub>10</sub>	25
SO <sub>2</sub>	50
NO <sub>x</sub>	50
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for the facility are below the emission levels contained in the table above and there are no extenuating circumstances; therefore, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required as part of this license.

### ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-51-71-O-R subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
- A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
    - 1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
    - 2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
  - B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and
  - C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.  
[06-096 CMR 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
  - B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and
  - C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.  
[06-096 CMR 115]
- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of

establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

#### SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Boilers #1 and #2**

A. Fuel

1. Total fuel use for Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed 50,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel, based on a calendar year total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. The fuel sulfur content for Boilers #1 and #2 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a calendar year total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

<u>Emission Units</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.37	0.09	0.01
Boiler #2	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.37	0.09	0.01

- C. Visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

- D. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ Requirements [incorporated under 06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
1. An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due by January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]
  2. The facility should have implemented a boiler tune-up program to include the initial tune-up of the applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]
    - (a) Each tune-up shall be conducted every five (5) years as specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]
    - (b) The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]
  3. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
    - (a) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]
    - (b) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
    - (c) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
    - (d) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
    - (e) Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments

are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]

- (f) If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up.  
[40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

4. After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status should have been submitted to the EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]
5. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

(17) **Generators #1 and #2**

- A. Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. The fuel sulfur content for Generators #1 and #2 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. MCI shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engines and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

<b>Emission Units</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>lb/MMBtu</b>	<b>Origin and Authority</b>
Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Generator #2	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

E. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

<u>Emission Units</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Generator #1	2.17	2.17	0.03	57.86	15.37	1.63
Generator #2	2.17	2.17	0.03	57.86	15.37	1.63

F. Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

G. The emergency generators are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Emergency generators are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

H. If the generators are operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, MCI shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(18) **Fuel Storage Tanks**

MCI shall keep readily accessible records that show the dimensions and an analysis showing the capacity for Tank #1. Records shall be kept for the life of the tank. [40 CFR §60.116b(a) and (b)]

(19) **Fugitive Emissions**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour. [06-096 CMR 101]



MCI Communications Services, Inc.  
d/b/a Verizon Business  
Oxford County  
Andover, Maine  
A-51-71-O-R (SM)

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(20) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(21) MCI shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S.A. §605).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 29 DAY OF July, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Maure Allen Robert Cone for  
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

**The term of this license shall be ten (10) years from the signature date above.**

[Note: If a complete renewal application, as determined by the Department, is submitted prior to expiration of this license, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal of the license.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 06/12/2014

Date of application acceptance: 06/13/2014

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Allison M. Hazard, Bureau of Air Quality.

